

Oedocephalum echinulatum, n. s.

- Fig. 8. Portions of fertile hyphæ showing inside of branching $\times 348$.
 Fig. 9. Fertile head proliferating to form several secondary heads $\times 348$.
 Fig. 10. Two fertile heads, one young, the other mature $\times 464$. Fig. 11. Two spores $\times 696$.

Oedocephalum verticillatum, n. s.

- Fig. 12. Sterile and fertile hyphæ, showing verticillate habit $\times 232$. Fig. 13. Single head $\times 464$. Fig. 14. Three spores $\times 696$.

Sigmiodeomyces dispiroides, n. g. et n. s.

- Fig. 15. Fragment taken from a fertile tuft, showing sigmoid habit; fertile heads denuded of spores when they have not fallen off entirely $\times 136$. Fig. 16. Fragment bearing two pairs of fertile heads, one of which has fallen off $\times 464$. Fig. 17. Spore $\times 696$. Fig. 18. Spore in optical section $\times 696$.

 New Grasses.

GEO. VASEY.

Sporobolus pilosus, n. sp.—Perennial, from thick roots; whole plant pale green: culms cespitose, rigid, erect, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, leafy, particularly at the base, mostly simple, sheaths smooth, the uppermost sheathing the base of the panicle, the lower crowded and flattened; ligule inconspicuous; the throat, margin and both sides of the lower blades pilose, the upper ones involute and attenuated to a long point, shorter than the culm: panicle terminal, spike-like, 2 to 3 inches long, close, the lower part included in the sheath; spikelets $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, smooth, the lower empty glume $\frac{1}{4}$ shorter than the upper, which equals the fl. gl. and palet, all obtuse.—Resembles *S. asper*, which has the leaves longer than the culm, both empty glumes shorter than the flower, and the leaves smooth or not pilose. ✓ Collected in Kansas, by B. B. Smythe.

Bouteloua uniflora, n. sp.—Perennial: culms 12 to 15 inches high, slender: culm leaves 4, the upper sheathing the base of the panicle, 1 line wide, the lower 3 to 4 inches long, rigid, becoming involute; ligule a ring of short hairs: panicle racemose-spicate, about 4 inches long, with 35 to 50 spikes, which are about 4 lines long, and but one flowered; lower empty glume linear-oblong, hardly half as long as the upper, which is between 3 and 4 lines long, acuminate, conduplicate, entire and scabrous on the midrib; flowering glume about

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$2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, and the palet about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; sometimes a small, weak, threadlike sterile pedicel present, sometimes wanting: immediately below the flower is the rachis, which is linear and about two-thirds as long as the spikelet. — Collected in Texas, by G. C. Nealley, in 1890. Related to *B. racemosa*, but differs in its smaller size and smaller, one flowered spikes.

ANDROPOGON MACROURUS, var. **pumilus**, n. var. — Perennial dwarf, tufted; culms 6 to 10 inches high, branching from the base, and terminating in a cymose panicle; leaves 3 to 6 inches long, longer than the internodes, smooth, the sheaths enclosing the lateral flowering branches, sparingly hairy at the throat; branches numerous at the upper sheaths, each subdivided, the sheathing bract rather longer than the pair of terminal spikes, which are 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and with 10 to 12 spikelets; pedicel slightly hairy below the bract. — A remarkable variety, collected in Western Texas by G. C. Nealley.

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BRIEFER ARTICLES.

Actinella (*Hymenoxis*) *Texana*, n. sp. — A small slender annual 5 to 15 cm. high, branching at base; leaves mostly radical, 3-nerved, oblong and tapering at base, entire or few-toothed; those of the stem narrower and toothed, becoming linear and entire above: heads small (4 to 6 mm. high): involucre bracts in 2 series; the outer ones about 8, rigid and keeled, united at base: rays minute, not projecting beyond the bracts; achenes pyramidal, 1 mm. long: pappus of 5 oval paleæ with aristate acuminations very conspicuous in mature heads. Collected by F. W. Thurow, near Hockley, Texas, 1889 and 1890; also mounted on a sheet with *A. odorata* (No. 742) of Palmer's 1879-80 collection from S. W. Texas. This little plant is evidently an *Actinella*, although it differs widely from any known North American form. The minute rays, not noticeable to the naked eye, and hence easily overlooked, under the lens suggest a relationship to the rayless species of South America. As presented by Dr. Gray in the Synoptical Flora, there is nothing to keep our species out of the section *Hymenoxis*. The involucre is very similar to that of *A. Rusbyi*, but in other respects the plant is very different. The achenes and pappus are very